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FOREIGN MINISTER SARAIVA GUERREIRO'S UN SPEECH CRITICIZED

PY270027 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Sep 79 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "False Image of Our Traditions"]

[Excerpt] Since the very first year of the existence of the United Nations organization, Brazil has had the honor of opening the debates of the General Assembly through the authorized speech of its foreign minister. This time, however, we cannot say that the speech made by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro at the opening of the 34th UN General Assembly really honors the image which most Brazilians have of our traditions and of our country's international role. In fact, the speech made by our representative was an inconsistent and negligent expression by a person who wants to display Brazil's low profile [previous words in English]. Falling short of all expectations, he did not give any opinion on the great international problems, limiting himself to the statement that our country belongs to the developing Third World, a group of countries which feel that (economic) conflict has much greater significance than the political and ideological antagonism between the East and West. Judging from his words, the foreign minister is not aware that the latter is what will ultimately decide the future of the world, including that of Brazil.

Although he may have tried to emphasize Brazil's faithfulness to the "noble ideals of international peace, justice and cooperation for development" and "our commitment to the principles of national independence, sovereign equality of states, self-determination of peoples and noninterference in the domestic and foreign affairs of other states," our country's dedication "to strengthening the United Nations, to cooperation for development and to the formation of respect for rights and for the fundamental principles of liberty, without distinction by race, religion or sex," the foreign minister failed to disguise with his empty eloquence his true intention to highlight only specific cases of the violation of certain high principles and noble ideals. Those subjects make up the central points of a certain international campaign whose origin and inspiration are well known to all: Africa (that is to say Rhodesia, Namibia and the South African Union) and the Middle East (that is, the rights of the Palestinians, who are represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization).

Does the Brazilian foreign minister believe that just because he did not mention them, other political problems do not exist in the present-day world--problems which could eventually be more serious and more decisive than the ones he did mention? Could it be that in Itamaraty's view--which should always be global, balanced and geared to suit Brazil's national interests--Castro's activities in the Caribbean and in African countries, from Angola through Ethiopia to Yemen, and the USSR's activities in Afghanistan, Vietnam and, through Vietnam, in Kampuchea, cannot be included among violations of the independence and self-determination of nations and interference in the internal and external affairs of sovereign states? And the fact that is really surprising is that, while the foreign minister devoted a single paragraph to our relations with our closest neighbors--the Latin American nations (the United States was not even mentioned)--he devoted five long paragraphs to our neighbors to the east (the African nations) and the Middle East nations. In his speech, the Brazilian foreign minister pointedly referred to the people who, although not yet constituted as a nation, are represented by the PLO, which has its well-known methods of struggle.

SENATOR URGES REPRISALS AGAINST U.S. PROTECTIONISM

PY270140 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Senator Murilo Badaro today criticized the U.S. intention to adopt further protectionist measures against Brazil by imposing compensatory duties on imports of Brazilian cast iron. The senator representing the National Renewal Alliance regarded as inappropriate allegations by U.S. producers that Brazil subsidizes exports of cast iron. He also noted that Brazilian exports of cast iron to the U.S. market are not significant and account for only 0.18 percent of total U.S. consumption.

Senator Badaro noted that cast iron exports to the United States yield $29 million and help support more than 500,000 workers in the states of Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, who would suffer major losses if new export barriers are imposed. Hence, he demanded that Brazil take specific reprisals against U.S. protectionism, since Brazil's positions at meetings of international organizations have been extremely cautious and indecisive. His remarks elicited support from Senators Henrique Santilo and Evelasio Vieira.

PURCHASE OF MEXICAN OIL ANNOUNCED

PY260346 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Beginning on 1 January 1980, Brazil will import 60,000 barrels of oil a day--which may be increased to 80,000--from Mexico at international market prices, it was announced on the occasion of the arrival of Francisco Cuevas Cancino, the new Mexican ambassador, in Brasilia.

LEONEL BRIZOLA INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL CHANGES

LD260841 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 79 p 13 LD

[Interview with Leonel Brizola, Brazilian Labor Party leader, by Alexandre Pomar: "Amnesty Is a Stage in Democratic Normalization"--date--place not given]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You will be returning to Brazil 6 September after 15 years' enforced absence. What are your immediate political plans?

Leonel Brizola: I intend to return to Brazil via New York, going directly to my state--Rio Grande do Sul--and more particularly to the City of Sao Borja which is my wife's birthplace and which has a very special political significance for us. Sao Borja is the birthplace of Getulio Vargas and Joao Goulart and the place where they are buried, so we will have the opportunity to tread our country's soil again and to pay tribute to those two great figures of Brazilian history and of our cause--the labor movement.

I return to my country without resentment, without a vengeful spirit and with the intention of helping our people to rebuild their democratic institutions and, in particular, working for their political reorganization. We Labor Pary members believe that this should be done through the political parties and will make a great effort to achieve the resurgence of our party which was persecuted and had its formal structure destroyed by the regime.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does the present amnesty and your return to Brazil mean that the nature of the Brazilian political system has already decisively changed?

Leonel Brizola: There is no doubt that Brazil is now experiencing a different atmosphere. It is not yet the atmosphere which we desire for our country, but we are experiencing a time of transition from an authoritarian and closed regime--which was imposed by coercion for 15 years and has now reached exhaustion--to democracy. This is giving rise to the new conditions which will enable many Brazilians to return.

However, this decision concerning the amnesty fell far short of the nation's aspirations. It is a limited amnesty which will not allow 100 Brazilians to return or the freedoms and citizenship rights of several dozen others who are serving unjust and arbitrary sentences to be restored.

In any event, it represented quite a significant step toward Brazil's democratic normalization. We hope that this step has in fact been a stage in an entire process which has now been started in Brazil and that it will soon not only make possible the release of all political prisoners in the country, but also allow the return of all those still in exile and the restoration of many rights which have been arbitrarily disregarded for the last 15 years and which need to be restored.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: It has been announced that party reform will become part of this process. How does the Labor Party view it?

Leonel Brizola: This will be the great debate now. We want it and are prepared for it. We believe that opportunities must be created for everyone without exception to organize and for all currents of thought to have the right and opportunities to organize independently. Later the Brazilian people will say who does or does not stay. We advocate a multiparty system ending the two-party system imposed by the regime.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that the opposition forces currently comprising the Brazilian Democratic Movement will act together to replace the current majority?

Leonel Brizola: We advocate unity among the opposition forces but within a pluralist viewpoint--which means that we want organized parties which can uphold a joint platform for the country's democratization and also, if possible, for solutions to the social and economic problems.

In fact, there is already scope for the organization of parties--to such an extent that the Brazilian Labor Party which is still banned after about 12 years is already openly reorganizing itself and holding public meetings in almost all the states of the federation, as other currents are also doing.

We are making a great effort at resurgence and I have the impression that with my return we will pursue this task even more vigorously. We have now even set the date for our first congress in this period--19 April 1980 in Rio de Janeiro.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will the 1982 elections be decisive for Brazil's political evolution?

Leonel Brizola: Parliamentary elections are envisaged for 1982 and the enactment of new legislation is now awaited. The opposition has asserted that the government is preparing this legislation with causistic and continuist aims and with measures which by their requirements will serve to politically strengthen the authoritarian government. It is possible that these are in fact the government's intentions, and this would be deeply deplorable.

It must be said that there is also a tendency on the part of some sectors of the opposition to view this problem causistically, seeking to defend situations created artificially through the two-party system set up by the authoritarian legislation.

We Labor Party members believe that the legislation should be drafted in an atmosphere of good faith and democratic integrity and that ample opportunities should be created for all currents to organize freely.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are there still possibilities or risks of a return to an authoritarian situation, especially under the pretext of the economic and social crisis which is currently becoming more acute in Brazil?

Leonel Brizola: There are undoubtedly possibilities, although I believe that this is the least likely of all possibilities. A regression in this transition to democracy will always be possible because of the disapproval of some authoritarian, dictatorial and totalitarian circles which still exist. We might also say that the economic crisis and social unrest are creating a whole picture of instability which could serve as a pretext for these groups which still have considerable power and influence.

However, it must be borne in mind first of all that there is in Brazil a national awareness which is becoming stronger and more pronounced each day, telling authoritarianism, as it were: "That's enough." The Brazilian people want to have nothing more to do with either leftwing or rightwing dictatorships; the Brazilian people want to restore their rights and freedoms. It will not be easy to oppose this national awareness in present-day Brazil.

Second, with respect to the picture of social unrest, strikes and economic difficulties, I will say this: There is now great understanding, generosity and even magnanimity on the part of Brazilian society as a whole toward the working classes' demands. Brazilian society as a whole is aware that it is the wage earners who have been sacrificed during this period and that they have more than enough reason to demand an improvement in living conditions.

GOVERNMENT MAKES 'BASIC DECISIONS' ON PARTY REORGANIZATION

PY270334 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The government has already made some basic decisions regarding the reorganization of political parties and the future of political activities in the country. These decisions were made at the Planalto Palace the day before yesterday during a meeting which was attended by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva, Minister Petronio Portella, Senators Jose Sarney and Jarbas Passarinho [National Renewal Alliance], and Deputy Nelson Marchezan [National Renewal Alliance]. The following decisions were made:

1. The National Renewal Alliance and the Brazilian Democratic Movement will be dissolved by the Superior Electoral Court for not meeting the requirements to be laid down in the law;

2. The government will have the support of one party only;

3. The use of names of prerevolutionary parties will be allowed at the municipal level;

4. The dissolved parties will be replaced by congressional blocs which will have recognized leaders and programs and which will serve as bases for the creation of new parties;

5. Each congressional bloc to exist will have to have the support of 10 percent of the members of the Chamber of Deputies (42 deputies) and three senators, that is, the exact number which belong to the "authentic" group of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (Marcos Freire, Henrique Santillo and Jaison Barreto), according to the government;

6. The use of party abbreviations which were abolished by Institutional Act No 2 in 1965 will be permitted in order to facilitate the revival of the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party];

7. Radio and television electoral campaigning will be permitted through cancellation of the so-called Falcao Law;

8. Elections for state governors in 1982 will be direct;

9. There will be no more appointed senators, but those now holding mandates will stay until their mandates expire;

10. Municipal mandates [mayor and councilmen] will be extended so that there will be no municipal elections in 1980;

11. The party reorganization bill will be submitted to Congress on 15 or 16 October and will be voted on in 40 days;

12. The executive branch will not sanction the law before 5 December, the date on which Congress goes into recess, so that Congress will not have function without parties for a single day.

DIRECT ELECTION OF GOVERNORS SET FOR MARCH 1980

PY261759 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The federal government will reestablish direct elections of governors in March 1980. The information was given to Senator Murilo Badard by the chief of the presidency's civilian household, Golbery do Couto e Silva.

On the other hand, some state governors have started a campaign for maintaining indirect elections. The governors of Bahia, Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Maranhao and Ceara assert that election campaigns would take up too much of their time.

STEELWORKERS CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE IN MINAS GERAIS

PY270145 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 26 Sep (AFP)--Sixty-five thousand steelworkers began an indefinite strike to demand wage increases here today. They decided to go on strike after rejecting their employers' proposal. They demand wage increases ranging from 52 to 60 percent for those earning up to eight times the minimum salary and 46 percent for those earning more than eight times the minimum salary. The minimum salary in Belo Horizonte is now 2,268 cruzeiros ($75.60).

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST LEADER RETURNS--Rio de Janeiro--Only a few persons welcomed Jose Salles, the first Brazilian Communist Party leader to return to the country, when he arrived at the local airport. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY]

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES PRC ENTRY, U.S. RETURN TO ILO

PA270307 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia 26 Sep (AFP)--In his opening speech at the ILO 11th American conference, President of Colombia Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today advocated that the PRC become a member of the ILO. Turbay also supported the return of the United States to this organization. The Colombian head of state said that it would be good news to learn that the PRC--with its 800 million inhabitants--would join the ILO and support its recommendations.

Turbay also stressed that the Medellin meeting should discuss topics such as children, women, and allowing women increased participation in the job market. Regarding the latter, the head of state said that in Colombia's case the visible contribution of women to national production has increased to such an extent during the last 10 years that today Colombia is among the Latin American countries with the highest number of working women.

During his turn at the podium, ILO Director General Francis Blanchard insisted on the need for greater social justice in Latin America, within a framework of freedom and equality. Paul Dontsop, president of the administrative committee, spoke along the same lines.

The delegates will hold their first meeting today to appoint commissions.

AUTHORITIES REPORT ARREST OF MOIR COUNCILMAN

PA201748 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Sep (LATIN)--An alternate councilman of a leftist group has been arrested following a military raid on his home in Medellin, some 350 km northwest of here, during which many bombs were found, the army announced today. Oscar Restrepo, councilman for the Independent Workers Revolutionary Movement (MOIR), was arrested yesterday.

According to the report, six other persons were arrested along with Restrepo. The army command reported that firebombs, fuses, detonators and subversive propaganda were found in the home.

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNORS--In implementation of the reorganization decided upon at the meeting of top departmental authorities, the following governors have been appointed by presidential decree: Sucre Department, Hermes Dario Perez Urzola; Narino Department, Luis Eduardo Cordoba; Risaralda Department, Jose Ramon Ortega. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA]

GASOHOL PLANT--Cali--A gasohol plant will reportedly begin operating in Valle del Cauca in 30 months. The plant, a 1.2 billion peso investment, will employ Brazilian technology. Production estimates are 120,000 liters of gasohol per day using sugarcane as the basic raw material. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA]

SOCIAL SECURITY DEFICIT--According to Labor Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal, Colombian social security has a deficit amounting to 4.5 billion pesos. The minister indicated that despite this deficit the government does not contemplate eliminating it because it regards social security as a permanent service. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA]

PRESIDENT STRESSES DUTY TO UPHOLD CONSTITUTION

PA262017 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0104 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos over the radio-television network 25 September--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Ecuadorans: A democracy becomes stronger and more vigorous to the extent that all its components, all its participants are truly strong and vigorous. And the knowledge of what occurs within a government, the understanding of the bases and reasons for its actions mean a great deal in a democracy.

Ecuadorans, I believe it is my duty, 45 days after having taken power by the will of the majority of the people, to express certain beliefs and evaluate certain actions of the government in order to fulfill a democratic right and to fulfill a duty toward all of you.

Therefore, since I have always liked to call things by their names, I believe the most relevant action of these 45 days has been the firm decision of the president of the republic to defend the constitution which was approved by the people, to not take a single step backward in this regard, and to permit the establishment of the bases of this change, of this transformation which is our great commitment. When the president of the republic defends the constitution, he does not do so because of personal disputes; the president of the republic is above party factions. He is at the service of the people and has a common duty to all Ecuadorans. This is the reason for the explanation of the president's objection to a number of bills, because I have felt that it is my inexcusable duty to be a zealous defender of the constitution and, moreover, to reaffirm democracy in the country.

It has cost us so dearly to achieve this democracy that we cannot allow ourselves to jeopardize it. We have to strengthen democracy, we have to defend the constitution. The best way to do this, Ecuadorans, is to prevent its rules from being evaded, to prevent subjective matters from prevailing.

Arbitrariness ended on 9 August. Since 10 August all procedures have had to conform to the law. I do not permit personal vendettas. I do not permit subjective positions. I am firmly convinced that this country has a broad democratic path on which it must travel and it is my duty to follow it.

This is a nation with very serious social problems, enormous structural problems, with an administration that received a country in a very serious economic crisis--billions of dollars in foreign debt, billions of sucres in budget deficits, major obligations, lack of resources, decreases in agricultural and livestock production and in hydrocarbons production, and excessive consumption of national energy resources. In addition to all this the government must advocate economic development and social justice because otherwise we will not be able to overcome underdevelopment and dependency, because otherwise we will not be able to overcome the stages of semifeudal, semioligarchic and dependent organization we are now experiencing. It will be possible to overcome these things only through economic development, through the adequate administration of social justice, taking both factors into consideration.

I think it is necessary to raise wages and salaries but, as I have stated, according to the country's capabilities. On 10 August I announced that we cannot think the next few years will be years of happiness and amusement. They will be years of austerity. They will be, Ecuadorans, the first obligatory years of austerity in public spending, controlled investments, in order to calmly bring about change, a measuredly audacious change--perhaps slow for some, too fast for others.

The paradox lies in the fact that those who in many cases said change was going too fast are now accepting everything that is offered, but with what intentions? To drown the government economically? To politically drown this administration which you chose, which a large majority chose?

No, Ecuadorans, I am not going to remain indifferent to what is going on. I have not done so and I will not do so democratically or constitutionally because there are constitutional and democratic procedures. That is why I ask teachers, workers, peasants, the lowly people of my country, to give us the time needed to develop the country. Chaos, anarchy, sabotage of popular measures will take us nowhere. They will just deny the will of the people. They will lead us to forget electoral promises and they are not going to make me do that.

Sincerely as always, firmly as always, I tell you, Ecuadorans, that I am determined to abide by and enforce all constitutional guidelines and all the 21 points contained in my electoral platform. It is necessary to reaffirm this, fellow citizens, because the executive branch has its constitutionally designated radius of action and the other state bodies, the other agencies and institutions of the state, have their own. It is not fitting for the National Congress, the national assembly of representatives, to want to become a national constituent assembly, a national constituent assembly--which, by its very nature, is a constituent body which dictates the juridical structure of a state--is one thing; Congress, the national chamber of representatives--which as the executive, as the jurisdictional bodies and as all other state agencies, has abided by the constitution--is something else again. The constitution sets forth the rights and duties of each. To dictate resolutions, appeals, agreements is out of its scope of action and it is not in keeping with the way that a state body should be conducted under a democracy, under a constitutional regime. I think that the most noteworthy event in the first 45 days of this administration has been precisely this contradiction. [sentence as heard] I also think we are making progress. This is very positive because the president is, has been and always will be willing, as shown in practice, to promote a major national consensus. But I will never, never be able to set aside the defense of constitutional rule and democratic principles that inspire my adminstration in order to seek a consensus.

ROLDOS VETOES PARLIAMENTARY DECISION TO EXTEND SESSIONS

PA261458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0259 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 25 Sep (EFE)--President Jaime Roldos has vetoed parliament's decision to extend its annual period of ordinary sessions, it was learned here today. Roldos opposed the parliament's resolution which would, in fact, reform the present constitution, on the grounds that the country's juridical tradition has always established a specific period for parliamentary sessions.

The president also felt the parliament can convoke special sessions to discuss specific issues or can extend its work through its four permanent legislative commissions, always within the framework of existing constitutional provisions.

According to political observers, the presidential veto will elicit the parliament's rejection and will possibly lead to a new episode in the "power struggle" Ecuador has experienced over the past month.

Along with the veto, President Roldos put into effect three decrees on the free import of medicine not manufactured in the country, on the reestablishment of 16 years as the maximum sentence for crimes committed, and on the introduction of reforms in the labor code and reestablishment of certain guarantees for the workers.

LAINO DENIES REMARKS ABOUT FIGUEIREDO, STROESSNER

PY261548 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] "The situation was as follows: I was invited by the Catholic University of Curitiba (Brazil) to give a lecture during "political modernization week;" also invited to give lectures were Federal Deputy Alvaro Dias and Gen Hugo Abreu." This is what Domingo Laino told ULTIMA HORA today at his temporary residence in Mbuyapey.

Laino added: "At that time I discussed 'The Paraguayan model up to the Triple Alliance War' which was characterized by our country's economic independence. Moreover, I also discussed the present situation of Brazilian-Paraguayan relations, analyzing their evolution since the installation of the Brazilian military government."

"Furthermore, Figueiredo announced his visit to Itapiu (on the Brazilian side), and the Paraguayan press, including the newspaper PATRIA, announced a Figueiredo-Stroessner meeting."

Speaking about the possible presidential meeting in Itaipu, Laino adds: "This meeting, however, did not take place, and what is more, when Figueiredo visited the worksite he did not allow access to the Paraguayan press. At this point of my lecture I noted: 'I do not know why' (this was in regard to the suspension of the presidential meeting).

"At no time did I say that Figueiredo had refused to meet with Stroessner. However, when analyzing international politics, there are certain theories that the analyst makes to arrive at his conclusions. I arrived at the conclusion that there has been a substantial change in policies between Brazil and Paraguay, mainly regarding the support that the military regime had granted the Stroessner government.

"While Figueiredo encourages a policy of democratic opening, which deserves the praise of all Latin American democrats, by enabling the return of well-known Brazilian politicians, our government insists on enforcing a closed, authoritarian and arbitrary policy systematically impeding the return of well-known Mopoco leaders who have been in exile in Argentina for 20 years."

Laino added: "While Figueiredo pledges a free press without restrictions, here the local government systematically punishes the critical and objective vision of the national independent press, and it even suspended two newspapers. Conclusion: It is evident that there is little in common between Figueiredo's policy and that of our government's."

In conclusion Laino noted: "I reassert that I never said that Figueiredo did not want to meet with Stroessner."

EDUARDO RABI CASE CONTINUES AS HIS HEALTH DETERIORATES

Lawyer Barriocanal Reportedly Detained

PY241908 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpt] Eduardo Rabi's defense attorney, Fernando Barriocanal, was detained for a few hours in the Sixth Police Precinct in the last few days. This was learned after a conversation with lawyer Sarah Riva de Vasconsellos. Barriocanal was never informed by the police why he was detained; there was no warrant for his arrest and he was not mistreated, said Riva de Vasconsellos. It is believed, however, that his detention is related to the Eduardo Rabi-Cambios Guarani S.A. case, which was insinuated by Riva Vasconsellos.

In view of this circumstance, Eduardo Rabi, currently in the national penitentiary after spending a few days in the Americano Hospital by judicial order, signed a power of attorney yesterday in the name of Sarah Riva de Vasconsellos, Fernan Diaz Perez and Julio Cesar Vasconsellos. Mrs Vasconsellos said that in this manner "Rabi will not be left without a lawyer in case Barriocanal is detained again--unless we are also all detained."

Barriocanal Denies Detention

PY241919 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Sep 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpt] Fernando Barriocanal, Rabi's attorney who reportedly was detained by the police, told this newspaper at noon yesterday that the report of his detention is completely false. "I was not detained or arrested or anything of that sort," the lawyer stated categorically. He was surprised that the public was informed of an event "involving him and which did not take place."

In trying to explain the origin of all this, he said that perhaps people thought he was detained because he has no longer been representing Rabi since 21 September. He said: "I left the case last Friday and I have resigned the power of attorney and tomorrow I will submit the appropriate documents to the court." Asked about why he left, he said: "I am leaving the case because I do not agree with the manner in which Rabi's defense is being handled. We have different ideas and I disagree with the way the case is being handled." In conclusion he said that he will continue to cooperate as much as possible, from his point of view, in the defense of the businessman. According to Riva, Eduardo Rabi is in the medical unit of the Tacumbu Prison in a ward with other inmates and without any privacy.

Rabi Transferred to Hospital

PY261605 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 23 PY

[Excerpts] Since his health has deteriorated, Eduardo Rabi was transferred yesterday morning from the national penitentiary to the American Hospital to receive proper care.

At approximately 1830 yesterday, Eduardo Rabi was fighting between life and death. The silence which has surrounded the physicians who look after him ever since he first entered the American Hospital under the orders of Judge Jose Francisco Appleyard, who is in charge of investigating the issuing of checks without funds, is very strange.

Lawyer Publishes Open Letter

PY261644 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 12 PY

[Paid advertisement signed by Mrs Sarah Riva Vasconsellos, lawyer--words between slantlines indicate boldface]

[Excerpts] Lawyer Fernando Barriocanal, colleague and friend whom I esteem very much, has denied that he was subject to illegal measures. But these measures are a fact, despite the psychological motive which moved him to deny it. He also says that he is relinquishing the case because he does not agree with the way in which Mr Rabi's defense is being carried out. What defense? The defense is only /now/ about to begin.

Up to the present time and during the course of 2 weeks all that has been done is to "negotiate" a settlement; and the term /negotiate/ has never been so well used as on this occasion because one of the parties reserved all the advantages for itself and offered the other party a monstrous lie, fruit of the lack of scruples and ethics.

I understand perfectly what fear means: It is a state of mind that everyone faces in his own way. It is like a cold: Some people take to their beds and other people fight it with antibiotics. I belong to the second group.

Something very subtle has not been perceived by many people: This fight is not over the "/Rabi/ case." This is a more profound fight that has very deep roots. For me, especially, this fight has acquired other characteristics and dimensions.

Regarding the defense of the "/Rabi/ case," this is only about to start, thus concluding a series of settlements that were never such, because /settlement/ implies concessions granted by both sides for the good of all; if this is not so, if only one of the parties must give in, grant or concede, then the "settlement" is called something else, something nasty: blackmail, extortion and all the other synonyms of that hateful word that do not exist in my lexicon.

The doors for a settlement, on a decorous basis, are always open for solving the /Rabi/ case: a checking of accounts by auditors. It is so easy and simple to determine who owes whom: The numbers are exact and the accounting is mechanical: /debit-credit/. Why does /Cambios Guarani/, or its executives, need to play dirty in order to white-wash dealings that are not very clear? Even in the card game of Truco [a Southern Cone game] there comes a time when the players have to put their cards face up on the table or throw them away face down and admit that they have been bluffing and have therefore lost. In this case, although the analogy is not a pleasant one, the same thing must occur: Each party must show his cards and the truth, and the party that has been bluffing must admit it and leave. All in all, the harm has already been done: A human being has been harmed, the administration of justice has been harmed through orchestration and the prestige of the country has also been harmed. It is time to say /enough/! It is time to implement a clean and honest settlement and it is also time that the foreigners who control the capital of /Cambios Guarani/ learn that the fact of having brought their capital to /my/ country does not give them the right to damage its image by imposing conditions and procedures that pertain to gangsters.

At the beginning they had a possibility of implementing a "settlement" on their grounds, but not any more: They can only implement a settlement in the style of "Paraguay," with /honesty/.

This is not a fight for the "/Rabi/ case," it is an alert: It is the secular fight for the right supported by /Ihering/: The name /Rabi/ is simply just that, a name such as any other name. The fight is for something more important and unique: the fight for /rights/, the right of not having to feel fear, the right of not being subjected to coercion, the right of not being subjected to corruption and the right, all in all, that the constitutional guarantees be just that: guarantees and not dead words.

BRIEFS

BANK OFFICIAL TO SFRY--Julio Rejis Sanguina, president of the National Development Bank, has departed for Belgrade in order to participate in the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Sep 79 p 6 PY]

HERRERA DISMISSES CASES AGAINST BRAVO, FORMER DEPUTY

PA250228 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Sep (AFP)--President Luis Herrera tonight ordered dismissal of the trial for rebellion against Douglas Bravo. Bravo, the most famous Venezuelan guerrilla commander of the 60's, was being tried in absentia. The official agency VENPRES made this announcement.

Herrera also ordered dismissal of the suit against former Centrist Deputy Fortunato Herrera, who had been charged with complicity iwth the alleged kidnapers of U.S. industrialist William Niehous. Niehous was kidnaped in February 1976 and was rescued last June.

Cases of Other Guerrillas Affected

PA261905 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[By Jorge Banales]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 25 Sep (LATIN)--The Social Christian government has annulled the military trials of the most well-known former guerrilla chiefs of the 1960's and a former deputy who has been in prison since 1976. It was the most important step to be taken in implementation of President Luis Herrera Campain's promised pacification policy since he took office 6 months ago.

Those favored by the measure, adopted last night, include former guerrilla commander Douglas Bravo, subversive leaders Carlos Betancourt and Francisco Prada, and former Deputy Fortunato Herrera who is presumably linked to the kidnaping of U.S. entrepreneur William Niehous. [passage omitted]

The annulment also applies to former guerrillas Ali del Carmen Torres Domingues, Franco Miguel Bejarano, Mario Hernandez, Herny Navas Nieves, Ramon Morales Rossi, Bergenis Veracierta and Hector Vivas Torres. Like Bravo, Betancourt and Prada are underground and the others are in jail.

DELEGATION SATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF CARIBBEAN TOUR

PA251704 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Sep (VENPRES)--The signing of a joint communique between the governments of Grenada and Venezuela, the appointments of Venezuelan diplomatic missions to certain Caribbean islands and invitations to several Caribbean prime ministers to visit Venezuela were the highlights of a 12-day tour made by a Venezuelan official delegation to English-speaking islands in the Lesser Antilles.

According to Demetrio Boersner, who headed the delegation after Asdrubal Aguilar became ill and was forced to return home in the middle of the tour, the delegation members are satisfied with the results.

The main goal of the mission was to evaluate possible areas of cooperation between Venezuela and the Caribbean islands, thus giving a new turn to Venezuelan policy which would concentrate on quality rather than quantity. In effect, the present adminsitration prefers to promise less and keep its promises to its neighbors in the Antilles, Boersner said.

The islands visited by the Venezuelan diplomats were Grenada, St Vincent, St Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Monserrat and St Kitts.

REACTION TO CANAL IMPLEMENTATION BILL APPROVAL

PA262021 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Before making an official statement, Panama will calmly analyze the text of the law approved today by the U.S. House of Representatives to regulate and define U.S. obligations and rights in the Torrijos-Carter treaties. One of the points that will require special study concerns the authorization granted to the U.S. President to place the canal under military control if he considers its security endangered.

Boris Moreno, press secretary of the presidency, and Diogenes de la Rosa, an official of the "Canal Authority," told ACAN-EFE that Panama will wait until it receives the exact text of the law. De la Rosa added that Carlos Lopez Guevara, the ambasssador in Washington, should be sending those documents immediately.

The delay in the approval of these laws by the U.S. Congress could neither affect the effectiveness of the treaties signed in 1977 nor prevent the transfer to Panama of the jurisdiction over the Canal Zone on 1 October, but it was feared that the canal might be paralyzed. The so-called "implementation" laws in the United States and Panama include the establishment of the U.S. Government body to administer the canal starting next week, whose board which consists of five Americans and four Panamanians.

Without this commission the canal could have suffered an "administrative collapse" and a corresponding warning was issued by Gen Dennis McAuliffe, presently commander of the U.S. troops stationed here. He also said that a shutdown of the canal could also cause serious riots in Panama. On 1 October McAuliffe will become administrator of the canal. Panama has appointed Fernando Manfredo as deputy administrator.

Foreign Minister's Remarks

PA262139 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2049 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[By Jose Montano]

[Text] Panama City, 26 Sep (LATIN)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said here today that Panama will begin a diplomatic offensive to eliminate "some aspects" of the implementation law on the Panama Canal treaties "which violate the letter and the spirit" of the documents.

In a statement to LATIN shortly after the positive result of the House vote was learned here, Ozores said that his country will wait until the U.S. political campaign is over so that "at its own time" it can raise its objections to the context of the document approved today.

After indicating that "he never doubted" the result of the vote obtained today by President Jimmy Carter's government, Ozores described the U.S. Congressional proposal linked with the possible presence of foreign troops in Panama as "absurd."

"The presence of U.S. troops in our country is not a laughing matter, and with good reason we oppose the presence of any foreign troops in Panama," the Panamanian foreign minister said. "It is absurd just to think of this," he added.

EL SALVADOR

CAPITAL TENSE FOLLOWING VIOLENCE; PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN

PA262246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A tense calm reigns here in the wake of last night's incidents which left a toll of 4 dead and more than 30 wounded. Police patrols have been reduced to a minimum although there is anxiety in view of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), announcement that it will hold a demonstration today in support of the persons occupying the Labor Ministry. High school students erected barricades today near the University of El Salvador in northern San Salvador and disrupted traffic.

Meanwhile, the High Military Command held an emergency meeting in the presidential house to analyze the situation.

Bags of sand have been placed in the Government House area as a preventive measure against new terrorist attacks such as the one which occurred on 23 September in front of the armed forces communications center only a short distance from President Romero's office. The unexpected appointment of Gen Jose Luis Ramon Rosales, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff, as ambassador to Guatemala has caused many rumors here. His replacement has not yet been named. Former interior minister and current ambassador to Guatemala, Col Agustin Martinez Varela, has been appointed ambassador to Egypt.

ACAN-EFE learned today that the only military change is the one in the chief of staff. Reports obtained by ACAN-EFE indicate that the situation in the country's interior is normal.

MILITANTS VACATE LABOR MINISTRY BUILDING

PA270313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0226 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the 28 February People's Leagues this evening vacated the Labor and Welfare Ministry building they had occupied since Friday. No serious incident occurred during their departure. Demonstrating members of the same group marched from the central market to the ministry where they held a meeting to declare their stands. Then they removed their friends from the building. They later marched toward the University of El Salvador where they rallied at the law school and explained why they had seized the ministry. They were demanding that the government release student Manuel Rivera along with German Flores and Andres Jesus Aguirre. The first two were arrested on the 17th of this month in the town of Armenia. Aguirre was captured in April.

MORE FREEDOM IN NEWS REPORTING NOTED

PA261803 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2034 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--While the country is experiencing a new escalation of violence, a broad opening in news reporting has been noticed in El Salvador over the past few days and most mass media are taking advantage of it.

The opening was started by the radio stations, which have been more open to all the ideological currents struggling in Salvadoran politics--from the extreme right, through the center, to the extreme left.

Sectors that were not previously allowed to even use paid advertisements are now giving their opinion on what should be done to stop the wave of violence in this Central American nation. Among other topics, they discuss the next elections and question the country's socioeconomic structure. One of the newspapers even published the results of the Third Congress of the Leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc in an objective manner. All of this seems to indicate that Salvadoran sectors are concerned over the situation in the country. Despite the condemnation of violence, unidentified bodies are still being found and the attacks against military posts and other actions which have left many dead have not ceased.

A confusing situation has resulted from the killing of three youths Sunday. The youths were first said to be part of a subversive group that attacked the Armed Forces Telecommunications Training Center [Centro de Instruccion de Telecommunicaciones de la Fuerza Armada--CITFA]. Later, it was learned that one of the dead, William Hom, was a U.S. citizen and that Salvadorans Edgardo Magana and Edwin Oswaldo Mendoza were naturalized U.S. citizens and resided in San Francisco, California. Hom had come to the country to buy a farm. The youths were returning from inspecting he land, located near Zacatecoluca, on the day they were riddled with bullets. Speculation today is that the three could have been caught in the shooting between subversive elements and CITFA troops.

Three youths in a car were killed in San Miguel yesterday. According to initial reports, a grenade exploded inside the vehicle. It was reported that several weapons were found in their possession, and for this reason it is believed that they were linked to one of the terrorist groups.

Moreover, it was learned here that one of the executives kidnaped by the Trotskiyist Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers is Ecuadorean and not Puerto Rican, as had been reported here. The Ecuadoran's name is Fausto Buchelli Verdesoto. He was kidaped with Dennis McDonald, a U.S. citizen, Friday. The two work for a U.S. firm that assembles transistorized equipment.

The opening in news reporting, particularly in the radio stations, which are trying to air the views of various currents of opinion in order to shed some light on the dark Salvadoran picture, is occurring amid this climate of violence.

COLUMNIST ATTACKS ARCHBISHOP ROMERO, JESUITS AS LEFTISTS

PA270305 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Sep 79 p 38 PA

[Juana Castro Lizama article: "The Jesuits Maneuver Monsignor Romero as They Would a Car..."]

[Text] Perhaps few people realized the broadcast of Monsignor Romero's latest homily on YSAX was cut and a final quickly edited portion inserted in the studios of that radio station and read by a Jesuit who tried to imitate the voice of the captive archbishop.

This is the way things went: After he denounced a situation he has helped to create with his virulent Sunday sermons of a classist nature (violence from above and below), the monsignor tried to say that the present situation cannot be overcome without structural changes (the Marxist-communist thesis).

The jugglers of the Society of Jesus who control the radio station noticed that the monsignor was stepping out of "line." The latter now consists of also attacking the extreme left because it is occupying churches, which keeps Catholics from adoring God; it is setting buses on fire, resulting in sacrifices for workers, employees and small businessmen; it is trampling private property and persons; it is disrespectful of patriotic symbols and so forth. This is the line with which the Jesuits intend, of course, to misguide the people. It complements their generalized indignation resulting from the criminal activities of subversive elements.

However, Monsignor Romero had stepped out of line. At this moment he had no reason for speaking about changing structures, which appeared to support the terrorism of the extreme left in an obvious way, while the Jesuits are now supporting the center left.

This is why they had to stop the archbishop's speech on YSAX. They had to lie saying that it was a technical failure and announced that a "recorded" homily would be broadcast later. Some paragraphs attacking cotton and coffee farmers for opposing programs to feed the peasants and other social assistance were added but not broadcast on YSAX. It was a position less radical than the Marxist position the archbishop was left alone to defend in front of his churchgoers--tiny subversive groups that listen to him every Sunday and applaud him as long as he follows their line but are ready to insult and scorn him when he steps out of line as he apparently did...

The Jesuits maneuver Archbishop Romero's homilies as they please, in the same way they would a car that can be changed for a more recent model or for one "not as bad..."

NICARAGUA

JUNTA SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

PA262235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Telephone report by Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, spokesman for the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction--live]

[Excerpts] We are reporting from New York City where three members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction--Companeros Sergio Ramirez, Alfonso Robelo and Daniel Ortega--arrived last night. As we previously announced, they will carry out a wide variety of activities in this city.

At this particular moment and since 0900, 0700 Managua time, Companero Engineer Alfonso Robelo has been speaking to a large group of businessmen at the headquarters of the Council of the Americas. This conference has dealt primarily with socioeconomic problems. Robelo is explaining the main points of the Government of National Reconstruction's socioeconomic program and has noted some of the current conditions in the country in the wake of the Sandinist revolutionary triumph and the breakdown of the Somoza dictatorial regime.

Robelo is providing information on the foreign debt, Nicaragua's obligations regarding payments, educational and agricultural programs, rural and urban housing development, programs of education [as heard], everything related to our country's future development within the revolution. Some 50 businessmen, members of the Council of the Americas who all have investments and interests in Latin America, are listening to Alfonso Robelo now.

As we have said, a wide variety of activities are scheduled for the companero members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in New York City.

This includes a speech to the UN General Assembly on Friday at 1000, 0800 Nicaraguan time, which will be made by Companero Cmdr Daniel Ortega. It will be broadcast live on the radio to the entire country from the United Nations.

Other important items on the agenda for this visit to New York City include a news conference to be held on Friday with newsmen and correspondents accredited with the United Nations, a television appearance and a meeting with the Council of Editors of New York. The directors and editors of the most important newspapers and magazines of this city will meet with Alfonso Robelo tomorrow morning. In addition, there will be a meeting with President Lopez Portillo of Mexico and with different delegations from the New York community, particularly groups which have supported the Nicaraguan people's struggle for a long time.

These are the highlights of the scheduled activities here in New York. The visit will end on Saturday.

COMMENT ON JUNTA MEMBERS' TRIP TO U.S. CONTINUES

PA270213 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

Unattributed Commentary

[Text] On the second day of their visit to the United States, the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction first held a round of talks with U.S. congressmen and then met with OAS officials.

Companeros Alfonso Robelo, Sergio Ramirez and Daniel Ortega went to the United States to attend the UN General Assembly and to accept President Jimmy Carter's invitation. They already talked to him yesterday morning and afterwards they held a work session with Viron Vaky, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Vaky is the ideologist promoting democratization of Central America, a most favorable means of preventing the revolutionary movements in the area from assuming an extreme radical position.

In general, these talks have been carried out in a polite but firm manner by our leaders. For the past 20 years U.S. political and diplomatic circles have not seen such an attitude on the part of any Latin American countries. Apart from what their intentions toward us might be, the truth is that the style of the conversations were substantially different. Equality and mutual respect is the only condition under which our revolution will sit down and talk. The most progressive sectors in the United States are aware of this and also realize that the intelligent thing to do in preventing radical changes in Latin America's social structure is to satisfy the people's needs with reforms which contribute to their happiness.

Nevertheless, the most reactionary sectors in the United States, led by Ronald Reagan and Senator Richard Stone, persist in employing the big stick policy, making threats and carrying out aggression. If these sectors get their way they will contribute to undoing the foundations of the great U.S. empire which is already beginning to collapse. The arrogance displayed by these reactionary sectors is observed in their shortsighted support of collapsing dictatorships in the area.

An example of their paranoia is their accusation that the Sandinist front has already started Operation D, for Black December Abur, in El Salvador [as heard] and also the so-called 38-3873, a code which reminds us of how the CIA operates.

The answer to these fallacies is that we all know that no country needs an operation planned abroad to remove a tyranny.

This is an action that can be carried out only when the people are aware of what they are doing. Our reply to Senator Stone's delirious accusations saying that Nicaragua is a menace to Central America is that indeed the example given by the Nicaraguan people is a serious threat of which the United States must be aware in order to avoid the same mistakes.

Chamorro Comment on Suarez 'Mediation'

LD261055 Madrid YA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 p 8 LD

[Jose V. Colchero interview in Managua with Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction member Violeta Chamorro: "Spanish Aid for Nicaragua Will Have No Strings Attached"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Managua--How do you view the path toward political pluralism when in fact all anti-Somoza forces are integrated into the Sandinist front?

[Answer] The Sandinist front, all political parties, the clergy and the Nicaraguan people united to overthrow Somoza. Thus, a total union of the entire Nicaraguan people came about.

[Question] But was this a permanent union, or solely for the specific aim of overthrowing Somoza?

[Answer] This is a union--let us term it that--which is provisional, because here the people must choose their president. There must be a democracy and all the political parties must emerge so that the people can choose which person they want; but at this moment we have been chosen by the people and by all the political parties, as well as --I repeat--by the Sandinist National Liberation Front which did the fighting.

[Question] What is the significance of Suarez's visit to Nicaragua, and what kind of cooperation do you expect from Spain?

[Answer] Many prime ministers have come here. They have all been well received, and so will Prime Minister Suarez. People sent by Suarez to inform him on how best to help the Nicaraguan people have come here. I believe that the aid which you give us will be --or is, because I already regard it as almost certain--aid with no strings attached, spontaneous aid.

[Question] Do you believe that Suarez, who is to visit Washington 4 days after arriving in Managua, will be able to play a mediating role between your country and the United States where there are suspicions about this revolution?

[Answer] We do not like this talk of mediation. The word "mediation" is not accepted at the present time because we carried out our revolution without mediation. That is why all this is now called friendship. All those who visit this country offering us their aid do so gladly, without imposition. Now, if Prime Minister Suarez visits the United States to talk with President Carter, that is fine; let them talk. But we are also friends of the United States.

[Question] Perhaps Suarez will take some message from you to Carter?

[Answer] I do not know whether we will need that. There are diplomatic representatives of all countries here, so why should we bother Prime Minister Suarez by asking him to carry messages?

DELEGATION TO PANAMA'S 1 OCT EVENTS ANNOUNCED

PA270122 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, will be in the Nicaraguan delegation visiting Panama to attend events related to the entry into effect of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on 1 October.

Nicaragua Interior Minister Cmdr Tomas Borge Martinez and Carlos Nunez of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Directorate will also travel to Panama. It is also understood that Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, will also be in attendance at Panama's entry into the Canal Zone. "Our solidarity with the Panamanian Government and people is total and complete, unconditional and without fear," Borge Martinez said today on confirming that he will travel to Panama soon.

RADIO COMMENTARY SCORES 'BOGUS REVOLUTIONARIES' TACTICS

PA252122 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Encouraged by Sandinist tolerance, reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries have begun displaying unheard-of insolence. This conclusion can be drawn from the number of injurious efforts undertaken by the so-called Social Democratic Party against our revolution. Yesterday, it dared to equate the current national situation with the Somoza era. No doubt these provocations are backed by the darkest interests which oppose Sandinist interests--the interests of the people. It is both irritating and laughable that these opportunists are now telling the front how the revolution should be conducted, when they should have carried it out, if they ever even thought of it. They did not dare do so out of cowardice.

We must tell all of them that there is a limit to tolerance, that they cannot resort to infamy with impunity in order to come out of their obscurity. These are the infamous weapons the reactionaries have used to get the attention of the Nicaraguan public. They have gone too far by daring to insult our leaders by calling them poor totalitarian wretches. They will not toy with impunity with the revolutionary emblems such as our red-and-black flag or our people's army's olive green. We are half in agreement with them on one thing: The enemies of the revolution are present but under its protection. The revolution, however, is not going to continue protecting them. They must cope with the risks of their irresponsibility and face the anger of the people who know their representatives well and fully support the front. The front consists of the people who will not be deceived by bogus revolutionary foreigners wanting to use these fifth column maneuvers to come out of their obscurity.

BORGE CHANGES SLOGAN, PROMISES PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS

PA262009 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Implacable in combat and implacable in victory--this was the slogan used at the funeral of the militiaman Oscar Rivas, who was killed by former National Guardsmen in Monsenor Lezcano Neighborhood. People's militia groups attended the funeral, as did several commanders of the revolution. Commander Tomas Borge said in a moving speech that now the slogan "implacable in combat and generous in victory" will be changed, because now the Sandinists will be implacable in combat and implacable in victory.

Borge said that in a short time the number of militiamen would be increased to 30,000 [as heard]. He added that soon people's tribunals will be established so the masses can be the ones to judge criminals.

EMERGENCY PEOPLE'S COURTS ESTABLISHED

PA270133 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Emergency People's Courts [Tribunales Populares de Emergencia] are being organized. The courts will soon begin to operate throughout the country. They will represent the people's organizations and will be in charge of trying Somozist henchmen and individuals who are spreading terror to halt the advance of the revolution.

Companero Cesar Largaespada, second in command in the militias' central headquarters, told La Voz de Nicaragua that the object is to create courts which meet the real interests of the revolution at this time of emergency when there is an absence of judicial power. The courts will be made up of representatives of popular organizations such as the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Sandinist Youth, the Sandinist Workers Central, the Association of Rural Workers and others. Efforts will be made so that justice will be truly exercised on the basis of popular power. The demonstrations of generosity by the Sandinist revolution have only served to encourage the criminal Somozist elements who are still in the country with the aid of reactionary individuals who try to hinder the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. We were told that in these courts the defendants will have the right to a defense and although the death penalty is not legally established, there will be no clemency for terrorists.

SANDINIST DIRECTORATE TO DROP 'JOINT' FROM NAME

PA252016 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], during a meeting which took place over the weekend of the First National Assembly of Cadres, decided among other things that in the future the word "joint" will be dropped from the title of the Sandinist directorate.

The primary objective in dropping the word is to avoid the continued appearance of a division which no linger exists within the ranks of the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people. The Sandinist National Directorate, after meeting for 3 consecutive days in permanent session, presented several documents which were analyzed by all the political cadres of the organization. One of the conclusions reached is the one noted above. The other resolutions will be announced within a few days in an official bulletin to be issued by the FSLN.

INRA OFFICIAL REPORTS ON LAND SEIZED, CROPS

PA270102 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] This is how the agrarian reform is being implemented 333,000 manzanas of arable land have been seized from Somozists and peasant hands are already working them, Salvador Mayorga, an official of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA], said yesterday in a news conference held for local and foreign newsmen. He noted that INRA is currently managing 322,510 manzanas of arable land in eight departments. These manzanas were owned by the Somozists. He said that so far no land registration has been carried out in Zelaya, Esteli and Madriz departments. He added that the largest pieces of land seized from the Somoza family and its associates were located in Matagalpa. Coffee production at INRA farms in that department is expected to reach 247,000 quintals.

It is estimated that as investigations being conducted by the attorney general's office progress, the number of manzanas to be turned over to INRA will increase considerably.

He noted that the arable land in question does not include uncultivated and national lands, most of which are located in Zelaya Department. Regarding this year's coffee production, he said that INRA is working to rehabilitate damaged coffee areas and that in due time the country will have enough coffee to meet consumers' demands. INRA officials estimate that coffee production this year will yield approximately $20 million in foreign exchange. This is a large sum, which will be used to improve workers' social conditions.

There is no chance of planting in time for the first harvest. The INRA official reported that the sowing of sesame was completed over the past few days, He noted that the cotton harvest decreased considerably because compared to the 280,000 manzanas sowed last year, only 70,000 were sowed this year and this resulted from the civil war.

We are doing everything we can so that we can maintain the production of other crops, such as tobacco, that bring in foreign exchange. The INRA officials estimate that they will be able to sow approximately 70,000 manzanas of tobacco next season in the Jalapa and Esteli regions. This will be carried out on lands owned previously by the former dictator and by the Cuban worms who abandoned them.

DEPUTY MINISTER EXPLAINS NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM

PA270150 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Deputy Minister of Education Companero Miguel de Castilla has revealed important plans for channeling the education system within the revolutionary process.

In the first place, he announced the movie, "the New School", will be shown at the Dorado Theater and later in the rest of the republic. This movie is of great interest for educators, students and parents because it shows new teaching methods being used in countries with revolutionary societies such as the sister Republic of Cuba.

The movie was made in 1973 in Cuba and shows clearly how a truly complete education is given in 650 basic secondary schools that operate in the island under the horizontal method [metodo horizontal], that is, the school's administration is shared by the teachers, students and parents. Companero De Castilla emphasized that this movie will eliminate many doubts that arose at the last seminar in the Central American University, where questions were asked about the visit of 600 youths to the Isle of Youth in Cuba.

The deputy minister explained that in the school where the 600 Nicaraguan youths are, some work in the mornings on farm projects while others study. When the other half [as published] finishes studying in the morning, they share in the farming tasks in the afternoon. In the evenings, there is entertainment for this group such as theater, sports, cultural activities and study periods. The Latin American countries are questioning purely intellectual education and the purpose of the revolution is to guide education under the new "study and work" system. Now that we are living in a liberated country, the speaker said we can apply this method to our present situation and the future.

He announced that the Ministry of Education supports any move made by organized workers (Association of Rural Workers) and Sandinist Defense Committees this way, when a shortage of manpower exists, students can in pick coffee.

The deputy minister also discussed the preparations for a seminar on the ends and objectives of an education in which all professional unions, workers, teachers, students and parents participate to define the true philosophy of education.

For the time being, he said that all vestiges of Somozist ideology, which the ministry had introduced into the schools, are being removed. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has been asked to declare 1980 the "Year of Education." The Ministry of Education, he said, will support all moves to declare 18 September "Day of the Nicaraguan Teacher" in memory of Professor Ricardo Morales Aviles of the normal school of Jinotepe, who died in combat in Nandaime 6 years ago.

He said that 1,000 Cuban teachers would be arriving in early October, but that they would not be in any way replacing our teachers. In Cuba, teachers are even arguing over the privilege to come to Nicaragua, especially to the rural areas. Nicaragua will only give the Cuban teachers room and board.

The deputy minister said that a special office had been opened to take care of educational needs in rural areas. He also asked all parents and communities to file their petitions with regional education directors.

In reply to newsmen's questions, he said that permission to change school names must be formally requested from the Ministry of Education, which will issue a decree. Regarding a request to change the name of Republic of Argentina School, he said that it had not been authorized since the people of Nicaragua have no dispute with the people of Argentina. He also stated that now there is great unity among organized teachers, through the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, Parents and Students.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON POLICE STRIKE, CRIME

PA261902 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Interview with Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora; no date or place given--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Pastora, what can you tell us about the police strike at the Ajax Delgado station?

[Answer] Well, there is much to think about concerning this strike. For instance, the companeros at police headquarters i nore the fact that troops stationed at Penas Blancas, El Naranjo, El Ostional, Monsonte, Teotecacinte,Las Manos and all over Nueva Guinea, along the Atlantic Coast and elsewhere in Nicaragua are not receiving enough food. They do not have enough uniforms. There are no boots. Many things are wanting. There is no money in Nicaragua, and so we are trying to make ends meet, as they say.

The headquarters companeros are just showing their ignorance of the national situation. They do not hear shots and so they think the war is over. They do not know we are still at war. We do not have money, food, drugs and, barely 50 days after starting to work, barely 60 days after entering Managua, they are thinking as if the war had been over for a year. They forget that barely 60 days ago men were still killing each other here to achieve our liberation. They are showing that they lack revolutionary awareness.

[Question] What caused the strike at the Ajax Delgado police station?

[Answer] Look, as we said--more than pay, it is aid to all companeros in Nicaragua--some had to be paid first and others last. In this case the Administrative Division of the Managua headquarters had to be paid last for a simple reason. We were distributing the same amount of aid to all. But at the last minute we realized that the Administrative Division required better pay or a greater amount of aid, and so we stopped and postponed the Administrative Division's payday until today. They did not understand this; they did not analyze it. They took this measure very rashly.

We are going to talk to them, or rather are talking to them, because it is our mission to build a new man, and if they are lacking in revolutionary awareness we are going to raise their awareness. If, after talking to them, they still do not understand reason, then we will simply have to dismiss them from the force.

[Question] Yes. Well, another recent problem in the capital is that some attacks have been staged, including one on a bank branch. What measures has the Interior Ministry taken?

[Answer] Well, we are increasing the number of policemen and we are alerting the bank guards. It should be noted here that the people must be alerted through the media to watch out for any attempt to rob a bank, both on the part of common criminals and counter-revolutionaries. It is the people who must be the principal guardians of this revolution, and so we call on the people in general to be alert, watchful and vigilant so these things will not take place.

[Question] The group that held up the bank branch claimed that it was counterrevolutionary. We understand two were arrested. How is the investigation coming along?

[Answer] We are on the right track and we hope to have the situation clarified soon. We will keep everybody informed.

WORKERS FRONT REFUTES CHARGES, CHALLENGES FSLN LEADERSHIP

PA270426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0154 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Workers Front [Frente Obrero] today warned the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] that the consolidation of the revolution and the strengthening of the march toward socialism "are only possible by putting into practice the slogan: Workers and peasants to power."

This warning was published in the daily EL PUEBLO of this capital and constitutes a reply to the charges made by the FSLN yesterday to the effect that the ultraleft is pushing the masses, fostering the seizure of lands, causing disorders and acting in counterrevolutionary manner. Leaders of the Workers Front who have been termed ultraleftists said their reply was drafted "within the framework of revolutionary unity, avoiding the conflicts that only benefit anti-imperialist reaction." In a head on attack against what the Sandinist leadership terms the ultraleft, engineered by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, commanders of the revolution have pointed out that the guidance of the revolution is in the hands of the FSLN leadership.

"No small opportunist groups are going to tell us how to guide the revolution," warned Moises Hassan, member of the junta, during a news conference.

Meanwhile, Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, the minister of the interior, underscored that the ultraleft is trying to cause problems. He insinuated that the revolution should not jump over stages. However, Commander Borge insisted that the revolution will at all times do what is advisable, according to the circumstances that arise in the nation.

"We will not put a label on our revolution nor will we decree socialism because this cannot be decreed," Borge Martinez pointed out. In reiterating its adherence to the Popular Action Movement [Movimiento de Accion Popular--MAP], of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Workers Front reaffirms its support for the FSLN in the defense of the revolution, but cautions that it will preserve its organic and ideological independence.

"We have absolutely refused to adhere or submit to the attempts of some Sandinist leaders to make all other revolutionary left forces disappear through pressure or prison threats. This is not the attitude of all revolutionary leaders, many of whom fought against Somozism with us and know our position as a proletarian socialist and revolutionary force." The Workers Front reveals that the FSLN leadership has turned down all attempts at dialog or communication with them and the MAP. In addition, the FSLN has made serious accusations against the Workers Front.

"We understand," the Workers Front states, "that this is not the best procedure to use in relations between revolutionary forces, but we nevertheless reaffirm our effort to this effect."

In its reply, the labor union says it favors the "frank liquidations of monopolies and landowners as the immediate and first task of the revolution after the struggle of liberation." It maintains that for many long years this was the position of one of the FSLN's factions, the Prolonged Popular War faction, which was directed by the self-same Commander Borge Martinez, now one of its most caustic critics. Borge also said that Sandinism was willing to employ "counterrevolutionary repression" against ultraleftist elements.

The Workers Front also denies that its leaders are encouraging counterrevolutionary activities among the masses, admitting that it is trying to organize the working class so that the latter will decide its rights and the course of the revolution. They also reject the accusation of leaders of the Sandinist revolution that they are ultraleftist. They consider this accusation an attempt "to preserve landowners and bourgeois owners in the government who, until they are swept away, try one and a thousand times to continue to exploit the workers and stimulate counterrevolution among the capitalists, rich peasants, backward craftsmen and so forth."

On the other hand, the Workers Front does not consider it inappropriate to struggle for a socialist and revolutionary slogan of "Workers and peasants to power." The Workers Front affirms that "it is through this power that it is possible to achieve the beheading of the bourgeoisie. It also affirms that the debate outlined is whether the revolution is or is not going to become a worker and peasant government, eliminating monopolies and landowners." The Marxist leaders of the Workers Front insist "the masses of the neighborhoods, of the rural areas, who struggled to the death against the dictatorship, are the ones who should freely make decisions, without dictates from anyone." It explains: "The organs of labor-peasant power, such as the meetings of delegates and the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], the councils of delegates of factories, rural ranches, unions and so forth, will give their government orders to be fulfilled after consultations with the cadres. This is popular power and not the power of a party, no matter how good it is."

The reply reaffirms its demand for the expulsion of the bourgeois and the landlords in the Sandinist government and the utilization of technicians "logically necessary," as simply employees without powers of command." The unions, according to the Workers Front's statement, should not be limited to obeying officials, but should outline and demand, independently, the rights of their members.

PLOT BY ARMED FORCES OFFICERS DISCOVERED; ARRESTS MADE

PA261823 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1726 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[By Jose Romero]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Sep (EFE)--The armed forces secretary today announced the discovery of a plot by retired high-ranking armed forces officers and certain politicians, most of whom were arrested and are undergoing questioning.

Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario said the group was arrested shortly before midnight while it was holding an openly conspiratorial meeting at a private residence a few hours after President Antonio Guzman had addressed the country on economic matters.

The persons arrested include Gen Aurelio Polanco Rosario (ret), a paratrooper and current military attache in Colombia; Gen Demetrio Cedano Suero (ret); Col Ojeda Valenzuela Moreno (ret); Col Rosario Pimentel (ret); Col Luis Arzeno Regalado (ret); and his son. Also arrested were Gen Leoncio Garcia Garcia; Francisco Aquino Garcia, an agronomist; Maj Gen Tomas Reyes Evora (ret); and former Santo Domingo Mayor Manuel Antonio Jimenez Rodriguez.

The armed forces secretary said that an investigating board comprised of top officers is drafting a final report and its results will be announced. Valdez Hilario stressed that the government has complete control of the situation and said the country's military and police fully support President Guzman, who was elected by popular will. Valdez Hilario affirmed that the armed forces will abide by the mission granted to them by the constitution, which is to support the legitimately constituted government.

ARMED FORCES REITERATE SUPPORT FOR GUZMAN

PA270327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0213 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Sep (EFE)--Following the arrest of seven high-ranking militarymen who plotted to overthrow the government, the Dominican Armed Forces today reiterated their unconditional support for President Antonio Guzman's government.

The support was expressed by Secretary of State for Armed Forces Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario in the presence of the chiefs of staff of the air force, navy and army and the National Police chief. Although he did not give extensive details on the plot organized to overthrow the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) government, the armed forces secretary released the names of all officers arrested and involved in the plot as well as those of several of the civilians involved.

Included were four generals, two colonels and one lieutenant colonel. Except for one general, they were all retired 1 year ago by the Guzman administration. Aurelio Rosario Polanco, military attache at the Dominican Embassy in Colombia, is the only one on active service. The other generals are Leoncio Garcia Garcia, Juan Tomas Reyes Evora and Demetrio Cedano Suero. The colonels are Ojeda Valenzuela and Luis Arzeno Regalado and the lieutenant colonel is Jose Rosado Pimentel [name as received].

The civilians arrested along with the officers, who are imprisoned at police headquarters, are Francisco Aquino Garcia, Manuel Antonio Jimenez Rodriguez (Manolin) and Luis Arzeno Cedeno, son of Colonel Arzeno Regalado. Although no other names of civilians have been released, EFE has learned that others are involved. Their names have not been disclosed so that investigations by intelligence and security bodies of the armed forces and the government will not be hindered.

EFE has learned that obstacles to the departure from the country of many persons have been put into effect, although the names of the affected persons were not disclosed. Raids continue to be carried out as the intelligence services progress in their investigations.

Yesterday was the 16th anniversary of the 1963 overthrow of the PRD government of Juan Bosch, who is now retired from the party which brought him to power. And after 15 years in the opposition, the party won the May 1978 elections, bringing to office President Antonio Guzman.

The armed forces secretary said: "I take advantage of this opportunity to tell you that the government has full control of the situation. The members of the armed forces and the National Police continue to give their firm support to President Antonio Guzman, a president elected by the people. The armed forces will fulfill the mission which the constitution gives them," Valdez Hilario stressed.

GUZMAN VIEWS AFTERMATH OF HURRICANE DAVID

PA261453 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 25 Sep (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman said tonight that the gross national product will drop by more than 2 percent. This will have negative effects on the quality of life in the Dominican Republic, particularly in the production areas, by increasing the unemployment rate.

In a speech broadcast over radio and television, the president explained that according to forecasts made before Hurricane David, overall national spending [as received] in 1979 was going to climb by about 5 or 6 percent, but now it is estimated that instead of rising it is going to drop. Guzman announced an economic adjustment plan with three goals: 1) to repair damage done by the hurricane, 2) expedite reconstruction projects, particularly in the infrastructure, and 3) develop a program to create many jobs in a short time.

The president said the sacrifice and understanding of all Dominicans are needed now and that he is fully aware of his responsibilities. He added that the country can rest assured that his administration not only knows what it has to do but is doing it aggressively and consistently, without demagoguery or fanfare. However, he said it is a shame to see how, during this national disaster, some Dominicans are trying to capitalize on some areas that suffered havoc from the hurricane. He said it amazes him to see how some people are trying to portray their own image of the administration. "Careless individuals are trying to make political gains from an undeniable public calamity," Guzman remarked.

The president stressed that the use of human misfortune to draw political gain has always been an element of social unrest and chaos. Guzman added that such a situation could derail the exemplary democratic efforts we are making. It would definitely divide Dominicans, worsen our people's living conditions and threaten the foundations of our Christian civilization. The president, who is facing a serious crisis within his party--the Dominican Revolutionary Party--concluded by saying: "It is my duty to preserve the republic's democratic institutions, and nothing will sway us from this course."

BAHAMAS

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO CURB CARIBBEAN IMMIGRATION

FL261326 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpts] The Bahamas delegation attending the 15th regional conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association being held here in New Providence has made several recommendations to help curb the massive immigration problems facing the Caribbean region. The Bahamas delegation has recommended that countries in the Caribbean should agree to a regional system of recoupment to curb the immigration problems facing the Caribbean and particularly the Bahamas.

The Bahamas delegation has taken the position that the massive immigration problems in the region could be solved through multilateral cooperation. The leader of the Bahamas delegation, the Minister of Labor and Home Affairs the Honorable Darrell Rolle, said there is a need to solve the immigration problems not unilaterally but on a regional basis.

Mr Rolle also said the Government of the Bahamas is quite aware of the human problems that compel people to emigrate. He said the Bahamas has since the 1960's been faced with a very difficult situation because of the magnitude of illegal immigrants, mostly from Haiti. This problem, said the minister, has resulted in enormous costs for our governmental services in the fields of repatriation, health care, housing and education.

Other issues to be discussed during the conference this week are the improvement of the delivery of health care in the Caribbean, foreign policies, ideology and the relevance of solar and wind energy to the region.

FINANCE MINISTER ATTENDS COMMONWEALTH MEETING IN MALTA

FL261751 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of finance is in Malta today. Mr Hanna is attending a preliminary meeting with his counterparts from throughout the commonwealth to work out a common position. The commonwealth finance ministers will then present a united front at next week's annual conference of the International Monetary Fund to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SAYS 'NO U.S. SIGNAL' ON FOREIGN POLICY

FL241340 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley said yesterday that there has been "absolutely no signal to the Government of Jamaica" that there has been any re-examination of United States Government foreign policy towards this country.

Mr. Manley said this in reply to a question at a press conference. He was asked about a report appearing in the Miami HERALD that the U.S. Government was reviewing its policy towards Jamaica because of his speech to the non-aligned summit meeting in Havana.

He was asked: Had he had any indication that the U.S. Government was reviewing its policy towards this island?

"There has been absolutely no signal to the government, not to me, not to the minister of foreign affairs, that there is being any re-examination of policy towards Jamaica by the U.S. Government," said the prime minister.

Mr. Manley repeated that he made no apology for his speech to the non-aligned summit, and that the statements he made about Panama and Guantanamo Bay, he had been saying them since 1973.

With regard to the economy, the prime minister was questioned about the refusal of a consortium of American banks to re-negotiate a $450-million loan and a $200-million stand-by.

Mr. Manley said the banks had taken the view that since no growth had yet been recorded by the economy, they would not recommend any attempt to float a loan at the present time, as there was a risk that it may not "click off." What they decided was that it was better to wait until later, when growth had taken place in the economy.

Asked what was the alternative if the economy failed to grow within the period, the prime minister said that some of the banks had already indicated a willingness to extend credit to Jamaica: that is, to extend to their clients more letter-of-credit potential.

A second alternative, he said, was that there had been "very useful discussions with the Ex-Im Bank of the United States and they have been willing to ensure a 180-day credit for the import needs of 120-odd Jamaican firms who are in the certified exporters scheme."

Mr. Manley said this could make a very substantial difference to the net foreign exchange "take" for the year which the minister of finance, Mr. Eric Bell, had projected could be as much as $100 million.

LABOR MINISTER VISITS CANADA FOR FARM LABOR TALKS

FL241345 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Sep 79 p 2 FL

[Excerpts] The minister of labour, the Hon. William Isaacs, left the island yesterday for Ottawa, Canada, for discussions with the conservative government of Prime Minister Joe Clarke on the farm labour programme. Mr Isaacs will be holding meetings Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday with the Canadian ministers of immigration and manpower and labour. Mr. Isaacs said that he would attempt to obtain an expansion of the current farm work programme to allow more Jamaicans to go to Canada to work.

Mr. Issacs will leave Ottawa next week for Colombia, for the international labour organization's meeting of ministers of labour and unions from countries in the Organization of American States.

P.J. PATTERSON URGES FURTHER CARIBBEAN COOPERATION

FL211751 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 21 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Government of Jamaica has submitted a number of proposals to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for the rationalization of gas allocations in the region. This was reported by Foreign Minister Mr P.J. Patterson this morning while addressing the (words indistinct) associations of the Caribbean. Mr Patterson said it was believed that meaningful discussions on the issues (words indistinct). In his speech Mr Patterson (words indistinct) what he described as (words indistinct) factors which have hindered the capacity of CARICOM member states to make their full contributions to the movement. He urged all Caribbean people, who are ready and determined, to achieve even greater levels of Caribbean integration and to work towards increasing the coordination of foreign policies. Mr Patterson pointed out that although there existed in the Caribbean an ideological pluralism this should not hinder unity, keeping in mind the similarity and historical experience of most states in the region.